Amusements.

WIGOWS.
TERRACE GARDEN-S-GS 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Miss Manning

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Chilian insurgent transport Itata surrendered to Admirals McCann and Brown, in the harbor of Iquique; she gave up her cargo of ,000 rifles. - Documents relating to the Washington reciprocity negotiations were laid before the Dominion Parliament. === Sir John Macdonald's condition showed little change. The Behring Sea bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

Domestic .- In the contest over the Tilden will at Saratoga before the Court of Appeals Joseph H. Choate finished his argument and James C. Carter began for the appellants. === The Connell, Hall, McLestor Company, of Nashville, failed with liabilities of \$464,000. - William D. Owen was appointed by the President to the new office of Superintendent of Immigration. === Ex Superintendent Dutcher, of the Public Works Department, was the principal witness at the canal investigation in Albany. - The graduating class at West Point exercised in battalion drill == More loss of life and property from the storms in the West was reported.

City and Suburban.-Secretary Foster had a long and important conference with the leading bankers of the city. = A shortage of \$9,000 was found in the accounts of a paymaster of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. The 110th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons was brought to a close. === A boy swallowed a thermometer and feels no ill result from it. - The New-York baseball team defeated the Cincinnati nine, and the Chicago men the Bridegrooms. - Winners at Morris Park: La Tosca, Snowball, Madstone, Vestibule, Pessara and Esquimau. - Stocks more active, but a break of about 7 per cent in Rock Island had little effect, and a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount did not prevent fresh engagements of gold for export.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudiness and showers: stationary or slightly lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 62 1-8.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been looking into the question of rapid transit, and while indorsing the plan recommended, has also reached the conclusion that an "extension of the elevated roads, in whole or in part," is needed. It will not escape attention that the committee's report was only "received for consideration" by the Chamber. This influential body is not likely to be in a hurry to applaud a system which has so lamentably failed to give satisfaction to the public.

The non-appointment of Scannell as a Fire Commissioner was not a decisive test of Richard Croker's status as the Tammany Boss. At all events, he was on deck at last night's meeting of the Tammany organization and was "run ning things" in the old-time fashion. No one present at the meeting could fail to be convinced that Mr. Croker is still Boss de facto, whatever he may be de jure. Perhaps, after all, he was not quite so anxious for Scannell's appointment as Scannell was led to believe. Politicians have been known before now to look in two opposite directions at the same time.

Good citizens everywhere will rejoice in the news from Trenton that the Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of the Jersey City election officers who assisted in notorious frauds in the Hudson County election of 1889. Unfortunately, this is not the end of the matter, since an appeal may now be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Fifteen of the ballot-box stuffers were found guilty last year and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. There are fifty-two more of them under indictment On the strength of the Supreme Court's decision it is the duty of the District-Attorney to proceed with the trial of them without further delay.

The process of whitewashing the canal management is to be a leisurely one. After sitting three days, the investigating committee adjourned yesterday until Monday, when the probe will be again applied so gingerly that nothing unpleasant or damaging will be brought to the surface. The committee has not yet thought it worth while to examine Superintendent Hannan. Governor Hill's appointee, but has preferred to rummage amid matters ten years old. Mr. S. B. Dutcher, who was Superintendent of Public Works in 1880, '81 and '82, was called as a witness yesterday. He is the only Republican who has held this office. There was never a suspicion regarding his administration, and naturally bie testimony revealed nothing alarm- science, both in the design and construction of immigrant very quickly learns to demand all the

ing. He was able to show conclusively that the occupation of Erie Canal lands by the West Shore Railroad was brought about through the courts and against his earnest protest.

Secretary Foster made a most favorable impression upon the prominent bankers with whom he held an informal conference yesterday, and the interchange of views was mutually satisfactory. The special topic of conversation was the rate at which four-and-a-half per cent bonds maturing in September should be extended. Mr. Foster's circular issued on Tuesday suggested 1 or 11-2 per cent. The bankers agreed that this rate was too low, and before the meeting adjourned adopted a resolution to the effect that it would be wise to extend the bonds at 2 per cent. Secretary Foster gave no intimation as to what the decision of the Treasury Department would be on this point; but his utterances upon other questions that came under discussion, and notably upon the authority and determination of the Government to keep all money on an equality with gold and to protect the gold reserve, gave great satisfaction to those present and will be recognized by the country as timely, important and reassuring.

SURRENDER OF THE ITATA.

The Itala is reported to have been surrendered to the United States fleet at Iquique. The vessel ran into Tocopilla, an insignificant port one hundred miles south of the insurgent stronghold. There orders were received by her commander from the Provisional Government, and the vessel was taken to Iquique and promptly placed at the disposal of the American admiral with her cargo of 5,000 rifles. This is a most satisfactory termination of the Charleston's long chase. The vessel is returned to the jurisdiction of the United States courts, from which it was forcibly and illegally rescued. Those courts will be competent to decide all controversial points respecting the ownership of the vessel and the violation of neutrality law at San Diego.

If this important news be fully confirmed by official dispatches to the Navy Department the Government will be credited by the country with having acted with firmness, courage and diplomatic tact in this complex affair. Not only were cruisers sent out in search of the ship which had defied the authority of United States law, but negotiations were entered into by which a naval engagement in Chilian waters was avoided and arrangements made for securing the voluntary surrender of the Itata by the insurgents. The Government has acted with no less discretion than boldness. The capture of the ship in Chilian waters would have been undertaken at very serious risks in the presence of a superior naval force. If a naval engagement and bloodshed had followed, the Juited States Navy would have been placed in the attitude of fighting Balmaceda's battle. As it is, a conflict has been wisely avoided, and the return of the ship has been provided for by diplomatic methods in advance of her arrival at Iquique. The affront to the American flag committed at San Diego has been redressed; the authority of the courts has been vindicated; the responsibilities incurred by the acceptance of the Geneva award have been fully assumed; and at the same time there has been nothing like untimely and partisan intervention in the civil war now in progress.

The action of the United States Government in the Itata case has undoubtedly produced a marked impression in Europe. The pursuit of the Itata on the high seas was a most unusual act, for which there were few precedents; but to perform the constitutional duty of electing a after accepting the Geneva award the United States was in a position to introduce a new rule of the high seas, if one were needed, for the maintenance and enforcement of neutral obligations. The main effect of the Itata controversy will be to enlarge the scope of that "due diligence" which has been established as the moral duty of a neutral maritime nation in time guage of the act in describing how the of war. If the pursuit of the ship had involved a naval battle at Iquique serious complications would have arisen and the attention of foreign Governments would have been diverted from the real points at issue. The conciliatory attitude of the insurgents has prevented a conflict and secured a careful consideration of the case by the United States courts. High standards of neutral obligation have been set up without an open fight in Chilian waters.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

The plan of campaign which the British Board of Admiralty is laying out under the Naval Defence Act for the strengthening of the fleet is highly significant. It implies that Great Britain is determined to have "a fighting strength equal to that of any two possible enemies," just as Lord Brassey recently informed Parliament that it ought to have. His suggestion that "the future policy of warship building must soon be decided" is being acted upon by the Institution of Naval Architects. Very careful attention is being directed to every element of the offensive and defensive power of the vessels of other countries, especially of those of the United States recently designed by the Construction, Engineering and Ordnance departments, which are acknowledged as possessing many valuable features. Lord Brassey sums up the ideal navy in two phrases-first, defence arainst invasion, and secondly, protection of commerce. Some of the members of the Admiralty add an important amendment, that the duty of the Government is not to remain strictly and solely on the defensive, especially in a struggle with another European Power; but that the navy should be able to do more than to guard the shores against invasion and to protect commerce. In other words, it s proposed to maintain such a navy as will be able to strike at the enemy by blockading its commercial ports, and, as far as possible, sweeping its mercantile marine from the seas.

This sounds well, especially as the money needed for naval improvements is always willingly appropriated by Parliament, which simply demands that it may be "expended in the man ner most suitable to maintain superiority on the Enormous sums of money have been wasted by the Board of Admiralty for experimental purposes alone, and for building ships and making guns which they themselves admit are practically good for nothing as offensive or defensive weapons; yet it is now claimed that the policy of the navy must not be defensive alone, but that it must be aggressive from the moment that war is declared. This involves experimenting on a larger and more costly scale.

What sort of vessels is it proposed to build' Admiral Swift commends very highly the commerce-destroying cruisers which the United States has under construction, sufficiently swift to overhaul an enemy's warships, with coal endurance for a cruise around the world, and powerful enough to fight them. Admiral Colomb is not enthusiastic over big battle-ships like the Royal Sovereign, and says that this class should not be extended, as the type is not a permanent one. There are a large number of officers of war experience in Europe, and in this country, too, who agree with Admiral Colomb. For thirty years Great Britain has been accumulating an iron-clad fleet of battleships, which, with the single exception of the hombardment of Alexandria, has never been under fire. The progress meanwhile of naval

vessels and their engines, and in the improvement of guns and other offensive power, has transformed the condition of affairs, so that Great Britain has many war-vessels, originally costing immense sums of money, which are now wholly inadequate for line of battle. In these particulars the United States has been more ensible. The only vessels it has unfitted for war purposes are the antiquated wooden vessels which did good service during the Rebellion and have become useless through age, and are being gradually displaced by modern steel vessels. Even the monitors that were built during the War and in the haste of emergency are declared to be among the best warweapons. It will be interesting to watch the employment of England's appropriation of \$100,000,000 for war-ships made two years ago, and the additional outlay now about to be sanctioned.

THE CONNECTICUT CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut just handed down in the case of a Democrat who contested a local election on the ground that the tickets cast for his successful competitor bore on them the word "For" preceding the name of the office that was to be tilled, covers precisely the question that has so ong been at issue in that State over the Governorship, and vindicates the conduct of Governor Bulkeley and the Republican majority of the House. The point is an exceedingly simple The Connecticut Election law requires that an electoral ballot shall contain only the name of the office to be filled and that of the person voted for to fill it. A further requirement is that there shall be no mark or device on any ballot by which it may be particularly distinguished. Now, in the last State election the ballots of the Prohibition party all contained the word "For" preceding the names of the offices that were being contested, and about 4,000 such ballots were cast. It is obvious that if any of these were legal all were, and if any were in violation of the law all were. But when they were canvassed the election officers in certain towns threw out 126 such ballots. All the rest were duly counted.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, Judge Morris, had a plurality of votes over his Republican rival, but in Connecticut a plurality is not sufficient to elect. The successful candidate must have a clear majority over all, otherwise the contest is removed to the Legislature. Had all these Prohibition votes been excluded Judge Morris would have been overwhelmingly elected. Had all been counted he would have been defeated, and the condition produced by throwing out the 126 Prohibition ballots and by counting all the rest was that he had a clear majority of 26 votes. Ignoring the absurdity of counting 4,000 such ballots and throwing out 126, the Democrats held that their candidate had been duly elected. The Republicans took the position that the inclusion of the word "For" was within the law that it had actually been inserted in a dummy ballot sent out by the Secretary of State, under the Attorney-General's supervision, when the law passed, as an instruction to county officers how ballots were to be printed, and that, being used by all the Prohibition voters, it did not so distinguish a particular ballot as to come within the prohibition of the law.

But the Democrats were stubborn. stormed and raged about the Republicans trying to steal the State, and their partisans everywhere echoed these outcries. The State Senate was Democratic, and it would not be induced to meet with the House to canvass the vote and Governor. Mr. Bulkeley, as the occupant of the office and sworn to hold it until his successor was elected and qualified, refused to surrender, and the prolonged deadlock at New-Haven, which has been so widely discussed, continued until the Legislature adjourned. The court now holds that the lanicket should be printed is not so clear as to justify the throwing out of a ballot merely because it used a word to render the voter's purpose the more unmistakable. This is commonsense, and as such must commend itself to all but unreasoning partisans. Governor Bulkeley is to be warmly commended for the strong and conservative course he has taken in a crisis so prolonged and so full of difficulty. He has acted the right part with good motives and in a worthy spirit. We much mistake the character of the people of Connecticut if they do not inflict a severe punishment upon the party which has so abused its functions and so harassed the administration of the laws, and whose conduct has been without justification in law or in morals.

IMMIGRATION AND 118 RESTRICTION. Mr. McAdoo, no longer privileged to speak is Representative in Congress for a Jersey City district, gives to the public through "The Forum" his views on immigration, and somewhat curious views they are. The Protective Tariff, he thinks, must be a failure unless it excludes by some process not yet discovered foreign labor as well as the product of foreign labor. The people who come here to find work, he thinks, are exceedingly undesirable. Why he should now endeavor to deny to others th blessings which he has enjoyed his article does not make entirely clear. Persons who are in great need, and have only their labor to depend upon for their support, do indeed come in large numbers from other parts of Europe, but that has also been the case with a good many immigrants from Ireland, who have turned out useful citizens, as Mr. McAdoo will admit. It can hardly be said at this late day that an immigrant can be of no use to this country as a laborer or as a citizen if he brings hither nothing but his industry.

But there are many most undesirable immigrants from other parts of Europe, Mr. McAdoo observes. That is true, and there were also some of a most undesirable class who came from Ireland. The Nation has nevertheless been able to work up this raw material, some of it quite unpromising in the estimation of native-born American or of German immigrants, into useful American citizens in so large a proportion of cases that an act excluding Irish immigration would hardly receive the support of anybody. At this very time there is going on a test of immigrants from other countries, and these may perhaps be found in the general average less desirable than those from Ireland. but it would be well not to repeat the hasty judgment of those who were so sure many years ago that the entire Irish immigration would be found worthless and degrading. Is it clear to the mind of Mr. McAdoo, for example, that a majority of the immigrants from any one country in Europe who have thus far come to the Inited States have not proved industrious and useful? To other people, it may be fair to say, there seems a lack of evidence as yet that a majority, even from Ttaly, have proved worthless. The most that Mr. McAdoo can say is that the undesirable proportion appears to be greater from some countries than from others.

The bottom of all this complaint is that the immigrants come here poor, and accustomed to low wages, and anxious to get a living even if they accept lower wages than Americans have been paid. In some cases this is true, and works injury. But the fact is that the new

wages he can get. In hundreds of cases it has turned out, as it did at Connellsville, that the foreigners imported because they were expected to work cheaply were presently engaging in a most desperate strike for the highest wages known in like employment anywhere in the country. Mr. McAdoo is ignorant of the record of wages if he does not know that there has been a steady and remarkably large advance in the rate paid to workers of all sorts in this country, in spite of the addition of ten million immigrants since 1860. The individual cases of injury which some men see do not appear to be the rule, but the exception.

American Protection creates here a larger and better demand for labor than exists any where else in the world. That is the cornerstone of fact on which all honest reasoning must be based. Because of this, Protection continually causes in this country a demand for labor beyond the capacity of the people within our borders, either for more workers or for workers who have aptitudes and powers which others have not. Those come by the thousands, because that demand has been created. Because they come additional industrial establishments are rendered possible, and spring into being. Then these additional thousands, being in this country and no longer in Europe, want more houses for American mechanics to build, more clothing and boots and shoes for American workers to make, more food for American farmers to produce. Their coming hither creates new industries, and also new demand for the products of all the labor previously here. Can any one fail to see that this is a benefit to industries of every sort, and that the exclusion of any free and honest immigration is a step to be considered with exceeding caution?

AN IMPROVED CONSULAR SERVICE.

The American consular service in Brazil and Spanish America needs to be greatly improved in order that the Reciprocity policy may produce the largest results in the extension of the export trade. The first measure of practical reform to be adopted is the suspension of political appointments and the enlistment of men of high character and marked business capacity in the service. Every Secretary of State from Secretary Evarts to Secretary Blaine who has sought to put new blood into the service has been embarrassed by the necessity of offering salaries which are inadequate for meeting ordinary iving expenses, especially in Brazil, the West Indies and Spanish America. One of the most capable business men in the service of the United States, who has held office since President Grant's second term, is barely able to pay his house rent with the salary received from the Government. Many an American consul in those Southern countries, with which commercial reciprocity is now solicited, is paid a salary barely equal to that of the chief clerk of the English, German or French consulate in the same town. The American consular service involves increased labor with one-half or onethird of the rates of compensation allowed to representatives of the European maritime Powers. Before the service can be recruited with men of business training and high character the salaries for nearly all the offices must be largely increased.

Candidates for admission to the service must have, moreover, some assurance that they will be irremovable except for misconduct. A system of political appointments bears on its face its own condemnation. What encouragement can there be for men of intelligence and ambition to join the service when there is no system of promotions and pensions and when a change of National Administration involves a long series of political appointments? An English or German consul enters the service as a profession, is transferred from less to more important posts as he gains experience, and is pensioned off in old age. Under the American system the few lucrative offices are never bestowed upon veterans who have grown gray in the Government employ. The rich prizes are flung to political favorites who have never seen a single day of consular service.

It is an encouraging sign that consuls who distinguish themselves by efficient service are retained under successive Administrations. Consul-General Adamson has been in office continuously for twenty-nine years, having been transferred from Pernambuco to Honolulu and Melbourne, and then promoted to his present rank at Rio and subsequently transferred to the Isthmus. During the canal construction period he made a most adroit use of his diplomatic talents, and his prompt and decisive action in 1865 saved l'anama from the fate which had overwhelmed Colon. At Havana Consul-General Williams has become so useful as a lawyer and diplomat that no Administration can afford to dispense with his services. Consul-General Sutton of Nuevo Laredo is another accomplished member of the service who has been retained in office from one term to another. The names of Consul Baker of Buenos Ayres and others might be added to this list of permanent members of the service. To its credit be it said that the present Administration has retained in office in Cuba and elsewhere the most competent Democratic consuls appointed by President Cleveland. Consuls are not hustled out of office as they once were after every Presidential election.

If the retention of a few competent men from term to term be a signal advantage, how beneficial would be the general adoption of permanent tenure as the leading principle of the service. Why should not the candidate for employment in the American consular service have the same guarantees of security in his profession with which his German and English associates are armed? The principle of permanent tenure forfeited only through misconduct or incomnetence must ultimately prevail. It may be nexpedient to keep competent men too long in the same place, but it is not a mistake to retain them in the service. The best men should be transferred from post to post and elevated in rank. A system of promotions is indispensable. This with adequate rates of compensation will complete the transformation of a service which is now too political by at least one-half, and will vastly increase its efficiency as an instrumentality for promoting the development of trade.

RUSINESS WOMEN'S DRESS.

Time and progress make woman no less capricious, nor does it cause man to cease to love her for her very capriciousness. To-day she cries out that she is oppressed by the tyrant man, and to prove it she leaves him at home to take care of the baby, goes to a distant city and passes long resolutions denouncing him and calling on the sourcy fellow to give her her rights without To-morrow she exercises her privilege to change her mind, again leaves the companion of her joys and sorrows at home, goes downtown to a meeting of her sex and signs a petition setting forth the fact that she is satisfied, wants nothing and asks that nothing be given her. Last week at Indianapolis she asked for everything; this week she prays that the Illinois Legislature do but one thing for her-let her alone; she wants not the ballot, and the thought of officeholding is far from her. But-dear, ever-charming woman-we can understand how the melancholy Prince of Denmark could say that "man delights not me,"-perhaps he had been caught playing baccarat-but we know not what he means when he adds with his wealth of negatives, "no. nor weman neither." Hamlet was insane after

We fear that we should not touch on the ques

tion of the business dress for women, resolved on at Indianapolis, but as it seems probable that there is to be a radical change, the matter is too important to pass over in silence. The typical business woman is the typewriter, and the Executive Board of the Women's National Council, in solemn conclave at Indianapolis, has declared that her dress must be changed, and has appointed a committee to draw up plans and specifications and report at the meeting next year. Indeed, the question was talked over in the council and a pretty accurate guess can doubtless be made as to what the report of the committee will be. The skirt is going to be discarded. In the council a mighty current, like an intellectual gulf stream, set from skirts toward trousers. The committee will report next May, and a year now, if all goes well, the business women of the country will be wearing trousers. It seems strange. Let us bring it close home. To-day the one delightful thing below Canal-st, is the galaxy of young lady typewriters, nine out of ten of them pretty, all delightful; yet in a short year every one of them will be wearing trousers. The suddenness of the change is bewildering. It will take place, we suppose, June 1, 1892. They may be baggy trousers; there may be trimming and passementerie down the sides and accordion plaiting around the ankles; but they will be tronsers nevertheless. Bright colors may be introduced; they may not be made up wholly from one kind of cloth; the two divisions into which all trousers naturally divide themselves may-we know not-be made in different colors; but they will remain trousers notwithstanding. The gentle, bewitching swish of the typewriter's skirts is falling upon the ears of lower New-York for the last times; in a few months there will be only the silent, business-like trousers.

But need we repine? It does not seem neces sary. It matters not how woman, business or homekeeping, is arrayed; she will remain incomparable. As well say that it affects the beauty or the fragrance of a rose to transfer it from a china to a bronze vase. We welcome the business woman's trousers. And we congratulate her; she

will at last have a pocket.

The serious evils attending the present condition of the downtown streets are illustrated by Postmaster Van Cott's order that outgoing mails shall leave the Postoffice fifteen minutes earlier than usual. Two important thoroughfares are almost completely blocked, and others are partly The improvements are important, but the Public Works officials should realize the necessity of great activity in finishing the work and thus prevent further delays to traffic.

The citizen who made complaint against one of Commissioner Beattle's subordinates for attempted extortion, and secured his removal, performed one of those public services which are particularly disagreeable, and therefore most frequently avoided. It is easier and cheaper to submit to petty extortion from street cleaners and others than to force them to perform the duties for which they are paid. The demands are kept up, as experience has proved that there is little danger of complaint. If citizens would more frequently refuse to submit to extortionate requests and would take the trouble to punish those who violate the law, there would soon be an end to many of the annoyances which afflict the householders of the city.

It is doubtless true that there is not enough religion in the politics of the period. Is it not also true that there is too much politics in religion? The sending out from Boston of anonymous communications intended to prevent Phillips Brooks from becoming a bishop is a contemptible piece of business, and would shame a ward caucus.

One of the interesting facts brought out during the cross-examination of that gilded youth, Mr. Wilson, in the baccarat case relates to the ownership of the counters used at Tranby Croft. Not only was the Prince of Wales the banker at the quiet little game played in an English country house, but the counters were also his, being a set which he is accustomed to carry about with him whenever he accepts hospitality from friends. Mr. Wilson may have been a good witness for his own side, but obviously he said more than was agreeable to his royal friend. A royal visit to an English country house evidently means bacarat every time. The Prince can depend upon his own set of counters, but not upon his own set of players, one of whom succeeded in making it very hot for the young bloods. All these things will move the cynical English Radical to Rabelais- I'll find my way alone.' She was finally

The highest court in Connecticut having decided that there was no election of Governor last fall, Governor Bulkeley's right to hold on to his office and exercise all the functions thereof is established beyond peradventure. Now, if Governor Hill has the instincts that should animate the incumbent of a high office, he should prostrate himself before Governor Bulkeley and humbly retract all the hard things he said about him when he assumed the prerogative of calling Mr. Bulkeley "an intruder" and "a usurper."

Several hundred Yale students thought it a elever oke to irritate and enrage the animals belonging Barnum's show the other evening, but if one of the elephants had improved his opportunity to step on "somebody's darling" there wouldn't have been enough fun left to go round.

The United States will soon take complete charge of the supervision of immigration. The few State Boards which have retained some powers are to be superseded by National officers under a notice just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The wisdom of placing the whole matter under the control of the National Government has long been acknowledged, and it is one of the many proofs of the efficiency of the present Administration that at has accomplished this reform.

A bicycle-rider in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was run into by a wagon a few evenings ago and killed. It is not altogether clear whether the fault was partly his or wholly that of the driver of the wagon. The occurrence is a very sad one and its effect can scarcely fail to make both wheelmen and drivers more careful, for a time at least, It is certain that bleycle-riders often take needless risks, apparently in order to see how near they can come to collision and yet avoid it. The bicycle is a vehicle, and therefore has rights on drives and roads that cannot be abridged, but it behooves those who bestride it to exercise due

Mc. Croker has not yet accepted our invitation to write out his views on the comparative cleanliness of streets in New York and in London, Paris, Berlin and other cities with which that accomplished traveller is familiar. The offer is still open.

Senator McNaughton was an interesting witness before the Canal Investigating Committee, if not an important one. The most engaging part of his testimony was his frank admission that the deadlock in the Senate was due to Democratic filibustering. Senator Hill has attributed the deadlock to Republican "cussedness," but Mr. McNaughton, as a good Democrat, and as a witness of and a participant in what took place in the Senate, is a better authority than the wirepuller in the Executive Mansion. Senators Ives and Cantor will not appreciate their colleague's candor.

The recent trials of the Sims-Edison torpedo, at Havre, attracted much attention both in this country and abroad; but now M. Weyl, an excellent authority on war weapons, comes to the support of some of the best officers of the English Navy, who do not think much of the value of torpedoes driven and controlled by wires or cables. He admits that they may be of great service for the defence of the entrances of harbors, or of narrow channels, but declares that they are next to worthless on board a ship. It is asserted that

the necessary movements of a ship in action would almost certainly render them useless by entangling their wires with the propellers.

PERSONAL.

The Canadian Cabinet, it is reported, has decided to make Senator Abbott acting Premier in co-operation with the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, when Sir John Macdonald dies.

General Butler says of the late Josiah Abbott, of Massachusetts, that on the morning of the old warrior's departure for Washington with his regiment, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the judge came aboard the cars, sat down beside him, and, pulling a roll of bills from his pocket, said: "Butler, you are going where you will see great suffering of the poor soldiers under you; take this, and as long as it lasts relieve that suffering, so far as it will give relief; and when it is gone, if you see need, send to me for more."

Dr. A. A. Miner's church in Boston will not accept his resignation, and offers him an assistant if he will withdraw it.

The venerable portrait painter, G. P. A. Healy, not eighty-three years of age, still plies the brush with skill and enthusiasm in Chicago. He has recently completed a portrait of the Duke d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, for the Crear Library, for which the artist made a study at Chantilly.

President Harrison, with a party of friends, will go to Mount McGregor during the summer for the purpose of visiting the cottage in which General Grant died.

Mile. Jeanne May, who has won a triumph this season in the pantomime "L'Enfant Prodigue," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is the choicest attraction just now for private entertainments. Enterprising host-esses are continually seeking her services.

This story of the late Dr. Edward Chapin, the Universalist minister, is told in a New-York letter to "The Philadelphia Press": Dr. Chapin was smitten with mortal disease and it was publicly announced in the newspapers. He had some heart trouble which did not prevent friends from seeing him, but it was knowa it would end his life in a brief time. He had been sick for some five weeks when one day the Rev. Dr. Armitage called. He was shown into Chapin's room and found the distinguished clergyman lying upon a sofa. When he saw Armitage he burst into tears and Dr. Armitage was surprised. Chapin said, "Doctor, I can't help these tears, but they express gladness can't help these tears, but they express gladness rather than sorrow. Do you know that you are the first elergyman of all of those who have professed friendship for me who has called to see me or even sent a message of sympathy to me in my illness. Not a single clerygman has been so considerate, and I tell you it has been a bitter sorrow to me at this time. Two days later this great orator was dead.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Churchman" of this week prints the telling letter of the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins that appeared in The Tribune of Tuesday, in which he paid his espects to the men who are circulating anonymous attacks on Phillips Brooks. Dr. Hopkins has been for many years one of the ablest extreme High Church in the Episcopal Church and his plea for Dr. Brooks will have a marked effect.

"And you say that Briggs is a heretic?" excitedly "And you say that Briggs is a herestor exclusive sheat one ministerial-looking man of another whom he had come upon just as he had closed a somewhat emphatic remark which the new arrival had heard indistinctly. "No, sir" answered the person addressed. "I said that Briggs's behavior through this trouble will prove a heritage to all sincers and fair minded people." And then came a pair of mutual "Oh-h-s," which settled it.—(Detroit Free Press. Numerous Baptist clergymen are now saying tha

they are glad Dr. Bridgman has left the Baptist denomination; and as the good doctor seems to be quite glad himself, everybody ought to be satisfied.

Eugene Field has a pair of boys who are almost, if not quite, as irrepressible as their glifted father. One day Mr. Field brought home an armful of eggs and said that these were what his appetite craved for dinner. Then, while dinner was being made ready, the poet read the Behring Sca debates, his youngest son, Daisy (so called because that is nothing like his name), looting over his father's shoulder and spelling out the words. "Papa," said the lad after awnile, "what does p-oa-c-h spell!"

"Poach, my son."

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The maze in the Del Monte gardens in Montercy, Cal., is so elaborate that visitors frequently get lost in it. "I shall not forget," says a tourist, "the exasperation of the wife of a prominent United States senator who determined to solve the intricacles of the maze. She is elderly and inclined to be stout, and was warned that she might find it a difficult matter to get out of the maze. She scouted the idea and marched in. Then there was trouble. She was in there fully an hour before she could find the centre of it, and, nephew of hers was in the centre and tried to explain to his aunt how to get in. She finally lost all patience and exclaimed, with heat, 'Don't talk to me any longer. and, looking back at the maze, said : 'When I get Fast I'll tell Mr. Huntington to have that nesty up. They have no right to put such affairs in a place intended for pleasure. Gracious mel shall I ever reach the hotel? I am almost dead. And all the way to the hotel she vowed vengeance against that maze and longed to have the sympathetic ear of the great ral! way millionaire."

Very Bad Policy.—The inspector's wife to her friend—what do you suppose has happened! At the last ball my Elsa made the acquaintance of a young man who was obviously interested. He was a good match and I gave him frequent invitations to dinner, and as I knew he was a great gourmand I employed the best cook that was to be had.

Her friend—And your plan succeeded?

"Well, not exactly. The villain married my cook."—(Fliegende Blaetter.

A member of the Washburn family tells this anecdote

in "The Atlantic": The town where he resided on the Maine seacoast was one of many communities inhabited by men of a cross between farmers and skippers, therefore, not fully proficient in either calling. Their land, naturally of thin soil, was also neglected. The minister of a neighboring town, coming to exchange with the pastor, was joined by one of the deacons on his walk to the meeting-house, and, as there was something of a drouth, was asked by the deacon to pray for rain. At a fitting place in his service the minister uttered himself as follows: "O Lord, thy servant is asked by this people to pray for rain, and he does so. But ou knowest, O Lord, that what this soil needs is dressin'."

A New Milton.—"Where are these parodies I handed you the other day?" he inquired of the editor. "There," responded the editor, pointing to the wastebasket.

"Ah." he smiled. "I didn't know before that I was
the author of 'Parodies Lost,' " and the editor there
upon embraced him to his throbbing bosom with a wild
hysteric laugh.—(Washington Star.

One of the recent numbers of the official "Intelligenz Blatt," of Berlin, appeared without a line of police news. The reason was that in the twenty-four iours prior to the issue of the paper there had been

neither a crime nor an accident in the German metrop olis worthy of an official report. Such days, however,

Teachers in the public schools have very frequent illustrations of peculiar association of ideas in the minds of their pupils. At a recent examination in geography in one or the public schools the teacher asked:

"What valuable things are taken out of the earth!"
Much to her amazement one young hopeful immediately replied.

"Clams and mummles."—(Boston Times.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES KEEP JOLLY.

From The Boston Herald. The first of June is the date when a great many people think they must proceed to get out-of-town in order to be happy, but they leave a great many happy people behind them.

SAFE FOR A WHILE.

New-England can afford to draw a deep sigh of relief over the announcement that the Ohio engag-ments of Senator Perfer and Congressman Simpor will prevent their visiting this section for many From The Boston Advertiser.

UNCLE SAM PRESERVES DISCIPLINE. From The Washington Star.

Lynching at New-Orleans by citizens and lynching at Walla Walla by soldiers appear to be quite different affairs. Eight of the soldiers are now in trons, six have deserted, and the others implicated are in merial

AN INTERESTING ACROBATIC FEAT. From The Washington Post. Grover Cleveland is anxiously looking forward to the day when Governor Hill will make the attempt to untangle himself.

YES: BUT WHO IS BOTHERING THE SEALS!